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# REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

## Report of the Secretary-General

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## REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]

[19 March 1993]

1. The cold war led the United Nations to establish machinery for the discussion and negotiation of disarmament questions. The First Committee of the General Assembly is the deliberative body in which ideas are exchanged and it is a forum for detailed analysis of specific disarmament questions.

2. For this reason, Costa Rica welcomes the submission of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era" (A/C.1/47/7).

3. The report of the Secretary-General concentrates on three main concepts - integration, globalization and revitalization - which the Government of Costa Rica considers useful for achieving the goals of the Organization in the area of disarmament.

4. Costa Rica supports the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2) concerning the relationship between disarmament and development. It therefore shares the Secretary-General's assessment of the link between the structuring of a new system of international relations and the improvement of economic conditions as necessary measures for international security.

5. With regard to the prohibition of nuclear tests, all nuclear test explosions must stop. To that end, an appeal must be made to States to reaffirm their conviction that a treaty on the permanent prohibition of such testing should be a matter of maximum priority.

6. Aware that this mechanism is an essential step for preventing the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, the Government of Costa Rica supports the establishment of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty.

7. As to weapons of mass destruction and the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Government of Costa Rica stresses the importance played at the regional level by the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which has made a major contribution in banning nuclear weapons in Latin America.

8. Costa Rica supports the convening in 1995 of a conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to review the operation of the Treaty and hopes that the conference will decide to extend the Treaty indefinitely.

9. Where globalization is concerned, confidence-building measures and disarmament are closely linked to international security. For this reason, Costa Rica supports the position of the Secretary-General with regard to the possibility of using confidence-building measures in international relations.

10. Costa Rica supports efforts aimed at the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general disarmament.

11. The Government of Costa Rica is in favour of promoting regional disarmament as an initiative which will strengthen security and help to bring about global disarmament. It therefore stresses the importance of efforts by States to achieve regional disarmament in accordance with the concept of security, by reducing to the lowest possible level their arms and armed forces.

12. As regards the concept of revitalization, Costa Rica supports the efforts of the First Committee to control arms transfers, particularly those efforts entrusted to the Conference on Disarmament, whose principal task is to deal with issues relating to the excessive and destabilizing accumulation of arms and the elaboration of universal and practical means to increase openness and transparency.

13. The Government of Costa Rica is of the view that efforts should be made to ensure the effective functioning of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and considers that it is necessary for Member States to report on their policies, legislation and national administrative procedures in respect of the export and import of arms.

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